LABOR HISTORY

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ON STRIKE
DO NOT PATRONIZE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

451

ISBN 1-878494-28-8

JOHN SILVANO

NOTHING IN COMMON

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AN ORAL HISTORY OF IWW STRIKES 1971-1992

EDITED BY JOHN SILVANO

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LABOR HISTORY

ON STRIKE

DO NOT PASS OR CROSS

PUBLIC AND MEMBERS OF THE UNION

PLEASE DO NOT CROSS PICKET LINE
OTHERWISE DOORS
WILL BE LOCKED

0 81883 16358 8

NOTHING IN COMMON

JOHN SILVANO

NOTHING IN COMMON:

An Oral History of IWW Strikes 1971-1992

Edited by John Silvano

PUBLISHED BY CONTRACT

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ISBN 0-000000-00-0

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Printed in the United States

Acme Publishing Co., Inc. • 123 Main Street • Anytown, USA 12345

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PREFACE

Personal Networks

there are several hundred people who get on the Web
regularly, reading mail and adding comments to
conversations. Most users have their own home page,
where they post links to their favorite haunts. Web
addicts keep track of what's new with their friends.
Science progresses faster, large projects are completed
sooner, and information is disseminated more widely.

Personal Networks

The Web operates in the same way. Connect to the
Internet, get a Web browser, and you can look at
home pages stored on computers around the world.
Anyone can put up a home page, and the costs are
small. Most Internet service providers offer space
for home pages as part of their regular service.
Putting up a page costs nothing extra.

The Web's simple technology has spawned a
multitude of services:

Web directories. Like Yahoo!, these provide
hierarchical classifications of home pages and
businesses. Typically, you start at the top level
and click your way down through various
subcategories until you get to the kind of page
you're looking for.

Search engines. Like directories, search engines
help you find Web pages. But instead of classifying
them by hand, search engines automatically create
huge indexes by using software robots to explore
the Web. You tell the search engine what you're
looking for by typing keywords, and it displays a
list of pages that match your query.

Specialized directories. Sometimes the most
effective way to find something is to look for a
special-interest directory. For example, the Internet
Movie Database has detailed information about
thousands of films, including cast lists, production
info, and reviews.

Online communities. Web users with similar
interests congregate in online communities like
Tripod and Geocities. Membership is usually free,
and members get space for their own home pages.
Communities usually have forums, chat rooms, and
other services to encourage visitors to return often.

Electronic Commerce. Many companies are trying
to figure out how to do business on the Web.
Software companies have been among the most
successful, distributing demonstration versions of
their products and services over the Internet.

INTRODUCTION:

A SUMMARY OF
THE ORGANIZING YEAR - 1992

Ultraviolet and cadmium sensitive dyes

Zhang, Wei

US 9,274,290

Chicago Bulls Win Championship

Chicago, IL — The Chicago Bulls defeated the Utah Jazz 87-86 in Game 6 of the NBA Finals at the United Center on June 14, 1998, winning their sixth championship in eight years. Michael Jordan scored 45 points, including the game-winning shot with 5.2 seconds remaining. The victory completed the Bulls' second three-peat, matching their accomplishment from 1991-1993.

Jordan was named Finals MVP for the sixth time, a record that still stands. He averaged 41.5 points per game in the six-game series. Scottie Pippen added 23 points and 7 rebounds. Dennis Rodman grabbed 14 rebounds despite being ejected in the third quarter for receiving two technical fouls.

The Jazz, led by Karl Malone's 31 points and 11 rebounds, had chances to win in the final seconds. Malone missed a jumper with 18 seconds left, and John Stockton's pass to Malone was intercepted by Jordan. Utah coach Jerry Sloan called timeout with 5.2 seconds left, but the Jazz could not get a clean look.

Phil Jackson, in his first season as Bulls coach after leaving the Los Angeles Lakers, improved his career playoff record to 104-46. Jackson has now won nine NBA championships as a coach, tying him with Red Auerbach for the most in league history.

The Bulls finished the season 62-20 and entered the playoffs as the Eastern Conference's top seed. They swept the Washington Wizards in the first round, defeated the Indiana Pacers in seven games in the second round, and beat the Miami Heat in six games in the conference finals before facing Utah.

Attendance for Game 6 was 23,744, filling the United Center to capacity. Tickets for the game were sold out within hours of going on sale in May. Ticket prices on the secondary market reached as high as $2,500 for courtside seats.

The championship parade drew an estimated 1.5 million people to downtown Chicago on June 16. Mayor Richard M. Daley declared the day "Michael Jordan Day" in the city. Jordan addressed the crowd briefly, saying he planned to retire after the season.

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I.

THREE PENNY CINEMA STRIKE
1971
CHICAGO TEACHERS
PATRICK AUBREY

large hall, and the Chicago branch visited the location. In those days the IWW was well known in that community, which was the Chicago equivalent of the East Village. It was the hippie, avant-garde lefty area in town. We had a good deal of visibility. There were other shops we had organized. The staff of the Seed, an underground newspaper, was IWW, and there were other kinds of cooperative things. We had a weekly community meeting that would be held in the IWW hall. I used to facilitate these meetings. People from all sorts of organizations and individuals would form a big circle and discuss community issues. So the union was well known up and down the street; it had cultural contacts all over the community.

Three Penny Cinema was owned by an old radical, ex-communist who was publishing an alternative newspaper that was trying to take the tact of making radicalism American. He published a book called "Quotations from Uncle Sam" and he was active in the local left wing scene. A lot of people who worked for him were attracted to that, but eventually they got into a dispute at the theater.

The theater manager, who also had a long history of left movements, was fired from her job. I believe it was a personality conflict between her and the owner. She was very strong minded and short-tempered. I think it also may have had to do with the kinds of films that were being shown. The owner wanted to show some more commercially oriented films to make a little money and she wanted to continue showing alternative films. Anyway, they came to us, they just walked down the street to the IWW hall. I was working in the office when they came in and announced they wanted to join the IWW. So I sat down and wrote them all red cards. There

weren't very many of them, maybe eight people. The workers were late teens to mid twenties, mostly women. They were the ticket takers, ushers and concession stand people.

We discussed what their demands were. In the IWW our theory is that we help, but it's people's responsibility to do things themselves. They had mostly moderate economic demands. They asked for a modest wage increase and the ability to self-schedule. They were arguing a workers control argument that they would be able to adequately staff the theater if they worked out their own schedules and made sure that everything was covered. But the main demand was a very personal one, to get the theater manager reinstated.

Another member and I accompanied them back to the theater in a day or two to meet with the owner. We presented evidence that we had a majority of the workers and asked for recognition of the union. I think the owner was somewhat alarmed. I believe that at one point he said he would recognize the union, but wouldn't be willing to reinstate the theater manager, he would not accept that demand. There was some back and forth, but they decided to go on strike within a week or two of organizing.

We provided picket line support. Of course there's no strike fund, but people lived extremely cheaply in those days in those conditions. We managed to keep everyone fed, but we mostly helped manage the picket line and handled publicity. We got quite a bit of coverage in the Chicago press. I remember the Sun Times had us on the front page one time, "the long dead IWW rises from its grave." I think they figured it was something of a joke. We were denounced by Roger Ebert, who was upset that one of the few places that showed non-commercial films in the city was shut down by a labor dispute.

Please submit all orders to the Clerk's office.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

7

ARTHUR MILLER

1972

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS STRIKE WOOD INTERNATIONAL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

frequent contributor to the *Industrial Worker* and the *IWW General Organization Bulletin*.

In the spring of 1972 I had moved from Chicago to Long Beach, California. One of the local IWW people had been working with [illegible]. He was involved with some people who had a dispute with a boss in a local company. They asked me if I would come in and speak to them on the possibilities of organizing.

The name of the place was Park International and Laminated Wood Products. It was actually two parts of a company that made and produced two different materials. At Park International they made huge fiberglass tanks that were used for different filtering processes. At Laminations, Wood they made a variety of different wood products. The workers were primarily male. I would say that up to a quarter or more were Chicano and the rest of them were white, all younger workers. Working conditions were lousy. The pay was low and Chicano workers were critical of the actions of the boss.

I went in there under the agreement that I was not going to push any particular option, but to try and explain the different options to them. I explained that they could go to the AFL-CIO. Many of the workers had had experiences with them and said they felt that was a waste of time. I explained that they could start a union completely on their own, but I didn't see that they had the resources to do that. Their other option was to join the IWW. They formed a committee to look into these three options. We held a meeting to vote on the choices. That was the first time that I spoke directly as an IWW member representing the IWW versus representing options. I

gave them an outline of what the IWW believed in. We had a person that translated into Spanish for the workers that didn't speak English. Nobody else was willing to present an option for the AFL-CIO or for forming their own union. After that we had a vote. 100% of the people at the meeting chose to join the IWW. Altogether there were 36 people that worked in both places and 32 joined the IWW. The meeting was held on May 1st. A few hours after that J. Edgar Hoover died.

First we worked out our demands. There were a number of them, things like pay scale and anti-discrimination, union recognition and benefits. I believe we had ten of them. Most of them were economic conditions and dealing with racism. In the process of working out our demands, one of the major pushers of the union inside the place was fired for union activity. We had a meeting with a lawyer and we decided that we needed to take action upon the firing of the worker. We first went in and talked to the boss, presented our demands and explained that if this worker was not rehired we would call a protest strike. So the strike was not actually over our demands, but a protest strike over the firing of a union organizer. We never said that the strike was open ended or that it was going to be one day, two weeks, a month or a year. We did this for the reason that if things continued for too long we could go back without it being a loss for us. At noon that day everyone turned off all of their equipment, walked out, and started a picket line that was joined by close to 100 outside supporters.

We immediately had trouble with the AFL-CIO. They tried to send scabs in from the Laborers union. Their truck drivers physically went across our lines, so we opened up the hoods of their trucks and pulled their wires out. A striker

poured a handful of dirt into the gas tank of another truck. These were all "union" truck drivers. Our fundraising was quite successful. As a matter of fact, this was one of the few organizing drives in the last 30 years that didn't put the IWW into debt; we had money left over that we returned to the organization. Our strike fund built up quickly, mainly through the support of old time Wobs and the Hungarian Book Committee, which back then was controlled by old time Hungarians. We had local fundraising too. We even went and spoke at rock concerts and passed the hat. The United Farm Workers supported us. They contributed quite a bit of food for the striking families. The Teamsters recognized our picket line and the Teamsters lunch wagon would only come out and serve food to the strikers and not the scabs inside. The Longshoremen supported us considerably. We went to the Longshoremen's union because some of the companies' fiberglass tanks were shipped overseas and we wanted to find out if there was some way that they would refuse to handle scab goods, which they agreed to. Not only that, they told us they would put our strikers to work on longshoremen gangs. Ironically, they made more money on some than they would have if they settled the strike. The United Electrical Workers contributed 100 copies of their book "Labor's Untold Story" to raise money.

We had situations of violence on the picket line. They tried to come in and break us up. We had a 24-hour picket line and at night they would come by and intimidate people and show weapons. During the strike only one truck got out with tanks on it. Down the road some strikers released the ropes tying the tanks down and they spilled all over the place and were damaged. We didn't have arrests, but we had other

things. For example, one guy was on probation and his probation officer said that his probation would be lifted and he would have to do prison time if he didn't cross the picket lines. The unemployment department tried to force people that were on unemployment to go down there and take jobs as scabs. The VA sent people down to be scabs. We picketed the boss's church once and we sent people over to his favorite bar and told people what was going on. He got drummed out of his favorite watering hole. We tried to expand it. We made good contacts into one of the places that took those tanks and added equipment to them. We almost started an organizing drive there, but that didn't pan out because we were so overwhelmed.

Unfortunately, I hate to say it, but the new breed of IWW members in the past 20 years are not that good at aspects of solidarity. As a matter of fact, I think that's the reason we eventually lost. Their Chicago sent three inexperienced people out here that didn't know what they were doing. They brought those intellectual college anarchists to our educational meetings. We were having educational meetings every week. They ended up debating these far-fetched theories and within 15 minutes all the workers were gone. The problem with the modern IWW is that some of it is not grounded in real working class struggle. It doesn't really comprehend it. So in time the workers lost confidence in the IWW.

We also had trouble with the NLRB. In the process of the strike we filed for a union election and filed unfair labor practice charges at the NLRB. The problem was that when we decided to go ahead, the boss brought in each worker and said he would only take them back if they agreed not to testify in front of the NLRB. Those that agreed were the

Image © Getty Images

3.

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA 1943

FRANK CAVANAUGH

Image © Getty Images

4

SUPER HARDS
1977
STONEHILL ENGINEERING
MACHINERY/MACHINING

CONVENTIONAL AND METAL

Xerox 8200

(a)

(b)

UNIVERSITY CITY LABORATORIES
CROSS BOOKSTORE ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
1978
USED CLASS

2.

FULL FOCUS

LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK
1985

KETTLER INDUSTRIES STRIKE

DEKE WHITSON
1972
SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE
END UP

7

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I had been to a lot of pickets before in the queer community and later, along with my fellow workers, stood against going union. What we did instead was make it a community issue. We took our case to the queer community and expanded solidarity based on those principles. It was a disaster. We didn't get press coverage, we didn't get public support, and we didn't get institutional change. I went on to the End Up site union with that experience all safely under my belt. I knew that if we were going to do anything about working conditions it would have to be done differently than that.

Something that I knew in theory but was really borne out for me was the efficacy of unionizing to deal with problems at work. I think the Wobblies, other activist groups and people in the community also saw that borne out in the course of the struggle. Not just right then and there, but in the intervening years. Interestingly enough, one of the things I learned was that a lot of people who thought it was a personal dispute, just a disgruntled worker or two, later saw it in a broader context, in a more historical context. Just breaking down the wall was the single biggest task at hand. In terms of that the organizing drive at the End Up was a resounding success.

The other thing I learned is that it can be done. The best way to organize is with the kind of organization that stays under the control and in the hands of the workers that are affected by the decisions being made. That's something that is to this day remarkably unique with the IWW. Most other unions will send somebody in to make your decisions for you rather than the worker run democratic model that the IWW uses. I think that was a very powerful thing.

Something else that I personally learned was that the End Up was not a [illegible]. It was not a which side are you on

situation. It was the introduction of a new idea to a particular community of people, one that could never win or lose based on who should or didn't go over the line. Even though everyone knows what a union is, the whole idea of it being real and relevant and part of our everyday lives as queer workers in queer workplaces was almost unprecedented. We made that real and made it tangible in a way that allowed people the space to think about it and come to their own conclusions. That's why I called it much more of a springboard for a reintroduction of the notion of class division into a community of people who are busy claiming that they are family. In fact there are few bosses and many workers and we don't have common social interests.

I think in part, queers are finding the voice and the will to come out in their unions and form caucuses and be visibly queer. We have to remember that while McCarthy was busy trying to get the unions to purge their communists, the reds were busy trying to purge queers from their ranks as a security risk. There is some history there that is not well known but is very clear in terms of its parallels. I think that the development of queer consciousness as queer workers has already been happening because of the social revolution allowing queers to come out of the closet in broader society. That has also been resonating with the fact that unions are under attack like they have not been in decades. The unions have been in a struggle for their very existence, much as queers have always been, so there's sort of a coming to me in that.

I wouldn't say that we started it all, but we were the first this side of the seventies to make the connection between labor and queer issues. Especially in a very visible institu-

tion in a very visible queer ghetto in San Francisco. We made a local section as a militant queer union. I think that made the idea, the next time it came up, not so strange to people. When we were doing it there were many people who had never heard of that before. All that informational picketing and leafleting we did paid off. For example, the San Francisco AIDS foundation, one of the larger and older community based AIDS service organizations in the United States, has gone union. They organized with the Service Employees International Union into their own local. I think we had something to do with that. I talk to business union activists and I find that very often when I tell them that I am with the Wobblies they know about the Pink Up organizing drive. Word has gotten around much further than even the specific case we made at the Pink Up. That was very much the kind of effect we hoped to have in organizing with the Wobblies. I think we were immensely successful in that, whereas if we had taken a strict class war approach we wouldn't have made it nearly as far. I fully credit the IWW with giving us the solidarity to see that through and the autonomy to conduct that struggle in our particular context in a way that worked for us.

8.

BOULEVARD BINGO STRIKE
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
1992
LENNY FLANK

Lenny Flank became an activist at an early age. As a boy growing up in Rapid City, South Dakota, he witnessed first hand the federal government's suppression of the American Indian Movement. Prior to joining the IWW he was involved with the Nuclear Freeze Movement and organized support for the Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua. Along with Jeff Kelly and Russ Farbod, he founded the Lehigh Valley IWW branch in Eastern Pennsylvania, which quickly became one of the most outspoken and active branches in the union. The organizing drive at Boulevard Bingo was a simple case of a Wobbly being in the right place at the right time. It brought

Document Outline

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